

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT AND STAR OF THE NORTH.

JACOB & IKELER, Publishers.
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VOL. XXX. OLD SERIES.

Truth and Right—God and our Country.

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DEMOCRAT AND STAR.

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The office is located at the corner of Main and
Second Streets, in the building formerly occupied
by the late John S. Giddings.

A Poem by Daniel S. Dickinson.

The late Daniel S. Dickinson had the misfortune, while United States Senator, to lose his daughter, Mrs. Virginia Murray, to whom he was warmly attached. He was found of spending his unemployed hours by her grave in Spring Grove Cemetery at Binghampton, and one Sunday afternoon in 1857, while sitting at the spot, he wrote the following poem. They were solicited for publication during his life-time, but he declined, he always withheld his consent. They now appear in print for the first time.

COME TO MY GRAVE ALONE.
Come when I have passed, when no footstep is falling
Near, and wait a long while with affection's gentle tear;
Pass by the monument, by the marble cold and still,
And think of the heart below the marble cold and still.
Come in the summer's prime, at the close of the busy
Day, when the sun is low, and the birds are still,
When the cool breeze will blow the leaves from the tree,
And the soft moon will shine on the grass and the dew.
Come when the autumn leaves are fallen, faded and dead,
And the cold winds are blowing, and the frost is on the ground,
When the weary traveler is seeking a place to rest,
And the night is dark and the stars are in the sky.
Come when the winter comes, when Nature is dead,
And the snow is on the ground, and the frost is on the trees,
When the cold winds are blowing, and the snow is on the ground,
And the night is dark and the stars are in the sky.
Come when the spring comes, when Nature is fresh,
And the flowers are in bloom, and the birds are in the trees,
When the warm winds are blowing, and the sun is in the sky,
And the night is dark and the stars are in the sky.

Abolitionists and Abolitionism.

Messrs. Editors:—I continue my protest from Abolition records. Mr. Garrison said in his *Liberator*: "The Republican party is moulding public sentiment in the right direction, for the specific work the Abolitionists are striving to accomplish, viz: The dissolution of the Union and the abolition of slavery throughout the land."
"I believe this Government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. I have always hated slavery, I think, as much as any abolitionist."—Abraham Lincoln.
"But you answer that the Constitution recognizes property in slaves. It would be sufficient then, to reply that this Constitutional recognition must be void, because it is repugnant to the law of nature, and of nations." "Correct your own error, that slavery has any Constitutional guarantee which may not be released, and ought not to be relinquished." "Slavery can be, and it must be abolished, and you and I can and must do it."—W. H. Seward, at different times.
The following resolutions were adopted by the American Anti-Slavery Society, at its regular annual meeting (See N. Y. Observer, May 25th, 1844).
Resolved, That a political Union in any form between a slaveholding and a free community necessarily involves the latter in the guilt of slavery. Therefore, *Resolved*, That Secession from the U. S. Government is the duty of every Abolitionist, since no one can take office, or deposit a vote under its Constitution without violating his anti-slavery principles, and rendering himself an abettor to the slaveholder in his sin.
Resolved, That fourteen years of warfare against the slave power have convinced us that every act done in support of the American Union makes the chains of those slaves, that the oppressors of the slave to freedom, unless it be one of blood, must be over the remains of the present American Church, and the grave of the present Union.
Resolved, That the Abolitionists of this country should make it one of the primary objects of this agitation to dissolve the American Union.
On the 1st of February, 1850, a Senator Hale presented two petitions from Isaac Jeffries and other citizens of Pennsylvania, and John T. Woodward and others, praying that "some plan might be devised for the dissolution of the American Union." Mr. Webster of Mass. was unopposed in his denunciation of the petitions, and suggested that there should have been a preamble to them, in these words: "Gentlemen, members of Congress, whereas it is the imperative duty of the nation and each of you to take your solemn oath in the presence of God, and of the Holy Evangelists, that you would support the Constitution of the United States—now, therefore, we pray you take immediate steps to break up the nation, and overthrow the Constitution as we pray you."

Yet this foul petition that prayed for the destruction of the work of our Fathers, received three votes, being the votes of all the Abolitionists then in the Senate, to-wit: John P. Hale, of N. H.; Wm. H. Seward, N. Y.; and S. P. Chase, of Ohio.—See Senate Journal, last session, 81st Congress, page 129.
On the 25th of that month, the same petitions were offered in the House, by that well known fanatic, J. R. Giddings, of Ohio, and received eight votes. This was in 1850, just 18 years ago, when these disunionists (now claiming to be the Union party) began to petition for the dissolution of our glorious Union, and in that brief period had well nigh completely overturned the fair fabric and rich heritage, established by our worthy predecessors. More anon.

Gubernatorial No. 5.

Editors Democrat and Star:—It is a long time that has no turn. And so it is with politicians and political organizations. Times and things change.
Pennsylvania has been mis-ruled and mis-governed, for the last six years by Shoddy Executives, and it is now plainly apparent from the signs of the times, that her injured citizens intend and demand a return to the faithful administrative policy of her laws and interests through the election of a Democratic Governor. The political revivals everywhere, in and out of our own State, point clearly to this result, and render it so self-evident, that he who runs may read. You may therefore put it down as a fixed fact, that on the second Tuesday of next October HIRSHEN CLYMER will be triumphantly elected Governor of this great Commonwealth.

The astute Editor of the "BloomSBurg Shoddy Republican," I perceive by the last few issues of that vehicle of corruption, has taken special pains to advertise himself as a "Radical." Now, let it be remembered, that those *Radical destructionists* are the worst set of men, since the reign of their "lory revolutionary an-gers," that have ever cursed our land, and they need not have taken the pains to thus minutely define their course in the nineteenth century, as it is well known to the world and will occupy the same niche in history, as did their ancestry in the preceding century, in opposition to American liberty.

This is the class of miserable political marplots, who, how unfortunately for the public weal, are ruling and ruining our State and Nation. They might be excused for supporting *Cooley* for Governor, as they have supported every British, Yankee, Anti-mason and Abolition Disunion candidate for office that has been before the country since its organization, including the elder Adams, Bancroft, Ritten, and the revolutionist Lincoln, but they are now doing worse by opposing the restoration of the Union and that too upon false issues. I dissent from all the heresies of the fanatics and radicals, and believing the issues before the people to be the same in our State Election and the Restoration of the late Rebellious States, I think that the "true issue" is simply this: The Democracy insist that obedience to the Constitution and the laws is the only "conflict" which we have a right to exact of the Southern States, and that, having complied with this, they are entitled to their old place in the Union. The Radicals insist that the assent of those States to such measures as they may deem necessary to strengthen their party power, albeit they have no authority under the Constitution to ask it, must be given before their rights are restored. This is the issue on which the parties are divided, and upon which the people will have to pass judgment at the coming election.
My fellow-countrymen, you have much to do and much to hope for in the coming General Election. Your Democracy must be well-tested, or the honor of your state will not be vindicated. Strike for your altars and your fire-sides, with the sword of Truth and Liberty.

A JACKSON DEMOCRAT.

Abolitionists and Abolitionism.

No. 4.

Messrs. Editors:—With this number I will close my quotations of their opposition to the Constitution and the Union, although the hundredth part has not yet been presented from their Abolition records. In 1855, Senator Ben. Wade, of Ohio, said, "There is no union in the South, let us have a union without slavery, or let us sweep away the remnant which we call Union. I go for a union where all men are equal, or I go for no union at all, and I go for right." The next year his brother Edward, said in the House of Representatives, "If the Constitution and the Union are to be used for slavery, they cannot be protected, neither is it desirable that they should." (A certain circumstance I am willing to let the Union slide; if human slavery is to be continued, this Union cannot and ought not to stand.) N. P. Banks.
In 1856, the same man turned Prophet, and said, "I can conceive of a time when this Constitution shall not be in existence; when we shall have an absolute military dictatorial government, transmitted from age to age, with men at its head who are made rulers by military commissions, or who claim in homidary right to govern those over whom they are placed." In 1856, at the Fremont Convention, R. P. Spaulding, of Ohio, said, "In the case of the alternative being presented of the continuance of slavery, or a dissolution of the Union, I am for dissolution, and I care not how quick it comes."
Senator Sumner, of Mass., in a speech in

Laurel Hall, said, "Not that I love the Union less, but negro freedom more, do I now, in pleading this great cause, insist that negro freedom, at all hazards, shall be preserved. God forbid, that for the sake of the Union, we should sacrifice the very thing (negro freedom) for which the Union was made."

On the occasion of the negroes presenting S. P. Chase a silver pitcher, at Cincinnati, Ohio, he said among other things, "Slavery and oppression must cease, or American liberty must perish." "I embrace with pleasure this opportunity of declaring my disapprobation of that clause of the Constitution (of N. Y.) which denies to a portion of the colored people the right of suffrage."

In his Tribune of the 17th of January, 1851, Horace Greely said, "We loathe and detest all laws which give or withhold political rights on account of color. A man is a man for a that, and ought to have the full rights of manhood, whether his ancestors were Celts, Goths, or Hottentots, whether his complexion be ebony or ivory."
All Constitutional exclusions, of any class, from the polls, the jury box, &c., because of color, are aristocratic, unjust and infamous," this clearly proves that Mr. Greely is opposed to the Constitution and the Union. The white man's Government, established by the Fathers. This is true of all the leading abolitionists, they are in favor of negro suffrage, but too cowardly, deceitful and base to avow it in their platform in the present State canvass. Their object is to deceive the people again, as they always have done.

When the Nebraska Bill was pending in Congress, giving the people the right to vote it free or a slave State, Mr. Greely said, "Better that confusion should ensue—better that discord should reign in the national councils—better that Congress should break up in wild discord—day, better that the Capitol itself should blaze by the torch of the incendiary, or fall and bury its inmates beneath its crumbling ruins, than that this perfidy and wrong (to give white men the right to make a free slave state) shall be finally accomplished."

JEFFERSON.

The Rump Congress.

Messrs. JACOB & IKELER:—"When a Congress like this, representing only part of the country, arrogates to itself the power to ignore the Constitution and fix its own rules for the admission of members from other parts of the country, it is manifest that Congress, and not the people, choose the Representative, because unless he suits their wishes and strengthens their party the door of Congress is closed against him. There can be no plainer act of revolution to overthrow republican government than this. And yet, that is precisely what has been going on for more than four months of this session. This body of Representatives from the northern and middle States have, in fact, for the time being, nullified the Constitution and seceded from the other States of the Union; and are now, as to the legislative branch, carrying on a separate government to the exclusion of the other States. Based on this act of secession, they have what they call a "reconstruction committee." This committee matures plans and adopts rules for the larger body; it answers all the purposes, and more nearly resembles one of the secession conventions of the South than any thing else seen in this country since 1861. Was not President Johnson right when he charged, in the Senate in February, 1867, that the abolitionists of the North "were nullifiers and secessionists?" They are now demonstrating the truth of the charge, though acting under another name."

They want no Union, if it is to be based upon the Constitution, or controlled by the majority. They are revolutionary Disunionists; and they intend to establish an oligarchy upon the ruins of Republican Government.

"The northern rebellion, or disunion party of the North, at every period and under all its assumed names, has been, and now is substantially the same. Always too busy with the sins of others to repent of its own; always aggressive and intolerant; always moved by a rapacious lust of power; its vital principle of action, its motive power, is hate, inbred, political depravity. To gain political power it assumed the garb of philanthropy, shed hypocritical tears over the negro, and struck for the Abolition of slavery. Its ceaseless agitation of the slavery question from year to year, culminated in a war between the north and the south, the most desolating and sanguinary the world ever saw. Taking advantage of the war, it brought on, it accomplished the abolition of slavery."

"And here, sir, passing by that enormous public debt that has doomed the white race to the grinding and oppressive slavery of taxation for generations to come; forgetting the million of brave white men that have fallen and perished in camp and battle-field; passing by their maimed survivors, with the multiplied thousands of widows and orphans that fill and sadden the land; passing by all this, let us pause and consider for a moment what Abolitionism has done for the black race. Four million slaves, by nature far inferior to the white race, never accustomed to think or provide for themselves, depending wholly on their masters for homes, support, and protection, a large portion of them aged and infirm men and women and helpless children; all of them are suddenly robbed of food, clothing, home and protection, and turned out naked, homeless, and penniless to struggle for existence as best they can with a superior and

highly cultivated white race. As must have been foreseen by all but blind fanatics, already many thousands of them have perished and died from disease, exposure, cold, and hunger. Thousands more all over the country are now perishing, starving, and dying. Even in Washington city, the voice of suffering and hunger appeals to us from all abolition pens, where hundreds of them are huddled together in rags and filth, perishing and starving. Only a few days ago Congress appropriated \$25,000 to save from starvation, a few days longer, this miserable inmates of these abolition pens in this city. And you call these wretched victims of your policy "freedom." And the act by which you placed them in this condition, you call "emancipation." But "the iron pen of history will record it as the most monstrous act of cruelty that ever darkened the annals of any of the nations of the earth." Yes the country begins to see now that abolitionism and not the Constitution is indeed "a covenant with death," to the negro."

Not content with the ruin they have wrought, these pestilent agitators seize on the fact that slavery is abolished, and make that the basis of a new conflict. They are now everywhere striking for negro equality, warring against the laws of nature, seeking to blot out all distinctions, and crush down the white race to political and social equality with the blacks; all for the purpose of gaining a new recruit of negro voters to aid them in ruling and governing the white people in the South and border States. The natural tendency of this movement will be to engender a bitterness of feeling and burning antagonism between the whites and blacks that may break out in a war of races, resulting in the extermination of the whole remnant of the negro race in this country. But taking for their motto "Better reign in hell than serve in heaven," these mad reckless spirits rush on to another conflict, reckless of all consequences, determined to rule or ruin. And the country will see after awhile, begin to see now, that abolitionism, not slavery, was the "sum of all villainies;" and the poor deluded negro will find too late that his master was his best and kindest friend, and the abolitionist his worst and most cruel enemy.

Messrs. Editors, the rebellion in the South can lead in extermination much provocation long and patiently borne, but the northern rebellion can urge no such plea. Radicalism in the North was the source and origin of all the terrible convulsions and bloody horrors this country has ever suffered. The South, with all its errors, made no aggressions on the rights of the North. It never intermeddled with, nor sought to control, the domestic institutions of the States in the North. The South claimed only to exercise that control over its own domestic affairs it freely conceded to the North, and which was secured to both by a common Constitution. But the Radicals of the North without the hope of benefiting that section, and with no temptation save the gratification of a fallen, depraved, and malignant spirit, denounced the Constitution as "a league with death and a covenant with hell," and made lawless and unprovoked aggressions from year to year on the constitutional rights of the South. Thirsted to the formation of two bitter sectional parties, one in the North and one in the South, and as foretold by the Father of his Country, these sectional parties soon brought on a horrid conflict that reddened the land with kindred blood, and blasted the country with desolation, as if smitten by the lightning of heaven.

"By their fruits you shall know them." Radicalism in the North sowed and cultivated the seed, and the fruit was a harvest of blood. To conceal its horrid policy, radicalism put on the robe of philanthropy, and four millions of the black race are robbed of home and protection, and doomed to extermination, while the whole race of free white laborers throughout the whole country are sold into the galling slavery of taxation, cut off even from the hope that their children after them will be emancipated. This has the sun-dial of prosperity and happiness of this great country been set back half a century. And now, the same party, under another name, and with the cry of liberty on its tongue, is earnestly striving to subvert the foundation of republican government, laboring to centralize, consolidate, and build up a frightful Federal despotism, under whose dark and deadly shadow self-government and all State Rights would utterly sink and perish.

"The people have been too long deceived by the hypocritical professions and fair names assumed by the northern disunionists. They should remember that under the mask of the best names the worst crimes have been committed. In the name of 'liberty and equality' France was deluged in blood, while all law and all liberty lay prostrate beneath the iron tread of tyranny. And in other days, in the outraged name of religion, martyrs were kindled, and men of whom the world was not worthy" consumed at the stake."

"Truly the times are alarming. The horizon is full of dark and ominous clouds. Let the true friends of the country, of every name, unite with the Democratic hosts of North, rally round and sustain the President in his patriotic and noble stand for the liberty of the people; and the northern rebellion will be crushed and subdued, our blood-bought heritage of Constitutional liberty wrested from its deadly grasp, and the Constitution with the Union restored and preserved."

A BENTON DEMOCRAT.

INDUSTRY must thrive.

ORDINANCES, OF THE BOROUGH OF CENTRALIA.

AN ORDINANCE.

Declaring Streets to be Public Highways.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Town Council of the Borough of Centralia, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That from and after the passage of this ordinance, all streets, lanes and alleys, streets, lanes or alleys of the borough, or the plan or plots of said Borough of Centralia, within the limits of the boundaries of the corporation are hereby declared to be public streets, lanes and alleys; and that all earth, stones, gravel or other valuable material therein are hereby declared to be the property of the borough.

SECTION 2. That if any person shall take, remove or carry away any sand, clay, gravel or earth from any street, lane or alley, within the borough; or shall make, erect or construct any embankment, mound, heap or causeway of earth, gravel, sand, clay, ashes, stones, masonry or other materials, within any street, lane or alley of the borough, or shall dig any pit, hole or cavity therein, or cause the same to be done, every person so offending shall forfeit and pay, for the use of the borough, ten dollars for every such offence. Provided always, That this section shall not prevent the street commissioners from grading, leveling, amending and improving the streets and alleys under the direction of the Town Council, and taking and removing sand, clay, gravel and earth, for the purpose aforesaid.

SECTION 3. That when any person or persons shall be about to erect or repair any house or building within this borough, and shall be desirous to occupy part of any street, lane or alley, by placing a line-house and materials for building thereon, he, she, or they shall apply to the Chief Burgess, or in his absence, to the chairman of the street committee, for a permission; and the Chief Burgess, or, in his absence, the chairman of the street committee, shall, as aforesaid, shall view the place where such building is proposed to be erected or repaired as aforesaid, and if he thinks it necessary to have a line-house; and lay materials in the street, lane or alley, he shall allow such part of said street, lane or alley, as he shall think necessary and proper, to accommodate such applicant or applicants, owner or owners, and shall give him, her, or them a written permission describing the space to be allotted and used for material as aforesaid, he, she, or they paying for such permission for first thirty days or less, the sum of one dollar, and for every additional thirty days, or parts of thirty days the sum of two dollars; and every permission so granted as aforesaid, shall describe particularly the number of stories in height, and size of the building to be erected for which said permission is granted; and the materials of which the same is to be built; and if said building is erected within the time specified in the permission shall state particularly the character of such repairs or alterations; and a correct record or copy of every such permission shall be made in a book to be provided and kept for that purpose, to be called a "Building Permit Book."

SECTION 4. That it shall be the duty of the High Constable of the borough, on complaint made by him, or upon his own knowledge of any violation of this ordinance, or by any other person who may be aggrieved, forthwith to prefer a complaint to the Burgess or any Justice of the Peace of the said borough, who shall institute legal proceedings against the alleged offender in the name of the borough, and shall recover a penalty of two dollars for every such offense, to be collected for the use of the borough, as debts of a like amount are now by law recoverable; Provided, That in streets in which the sidewalks are not of a greater width than four feet, no articles as aforesaid shall be attached or suspended as aforesaid, at a greater distance than eighteen inches from the house or premises occupied, as aforesaid, under the above penalty. The Chief Burgess is hereby authorized and instructed to keep the sidewalks and public streets open for passengers and travelers, and any huckster or vendor of goods, refusing to clear the sidewalk in front of his stand for passengers or causing the sidewalks to be blocked up in exhibiting or selling his produce or goods, shall, for each and every offence forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars, to be collected and paid into the treasury for the use of the borough.

SECTION 5. All areas and steps leading below the level of the pavement shall be protected by railings, and all gratings over vaults or sewers fixed in such a manner as to render the passage of the streets safe at all times; and if any owner of property or tenant of such property, where the owner thereof is a non-resident of the borough, shall neglect or refuse to protect such areas or steps with sufficient railing, or to cause such vaults to be securely fixed, such owner or tenant shall be liable to a penalty of five dollars for every day after notice shall be given by the Chief Burgess, or any member of the Town Council, that such areas, steps, or grate-vaults are in an unsafe or dangerous condition.

SECTION 6. No drain shall be made from any cesspool or privy-vault into any of the culverts of the borough without permission first obtained from the Town Council at a stated meeting, under a penalty of twenty dollars for every such offence; and no person shall be allowed to deposit any refuse in any of the water-courses or public drains in the Borough of Centralia, under a like penalty of twenty dollars for every such offence.

SECTION 7. The fines and penalties imposed by this ordinance shall be recovered by suits in the name of the corporation of the Borough of Centralia, in accordance with the acts of Assembly in such case made and provided, to be instituted by the direction of the Chief Burgess or President of the Town Council.

Passed, April 13, 1866.

J. B. KNITTLE, Pres't Town Con.

Attest—L. S. BONER, Town Clerk.

Approved, JAMES DYKE, Chief Burgess.

AN ORDINANCE.

Regulating the width of side-walks in the Borough of Centralia, and for other purposes.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Town Council of the Borough of Centralia, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That from and after the passage of this ordinance, on all streets which are seventy feet or more in width, (excepting Centre Street and Railroad Avenue,) the sidewalks or footways on each side of such street shall be fourteen feet, from the line of the street to the outside of the curbstone; and on Centre Street and Railroad Avenue, the sidewalks shall be eight feet, from the line of the street to the outside of the curbstone; on all streets which are less than seventy feet, and not more than fifty feet in width, the sidewalks or footways, on each side, shall be ten feet in width from the line of the street to the outside of the curbstone; on all streets which are less than fifty feet, and not more than thirty-five feet in width, the sidewalks or footways shall be eight feet in width from the line of the street to the outside of the curbstone; and on all streets and alleys that are less than thirty-five feet in width, the sidewalks or footways on each side of the street, shall be three feet in width, from the line of the street to the outside of the curbstone.

SECTION 2. No cellar door, porch or steps shall extend into the sidewalk or footway in any street, lane or alley, for a greater distance than five feet six inches, (excepting Railroad Avenue and Centre Street cellar doors, porches or steps, shall extend into the sidewalk only four feet;) and on any fifty foot street, five feet; and on all thirty-five foot streets, four feet; and on all streets and alleys less than thirty-five feet in width, two feet six inches wide, and six inches thick at the top. The fronts and ends of said stones shall be dressed smooth for a breadth of nine inches from the top. The top must also be dressed straight and smooth and brought to a uniform thickness of six

inches by dressing the back of the breadth by two and a half inches. The top of the stone set so that the front shall lean back one and a half inches to the foot rise.

SECTION 3. The sidewalks or footways between the curbstone and line of the streets shall be cut down or filled up so as to correspond with the rise and fall thereof; and shall be paved in a good and substantial manner, and shall have a rise of half an inch to the foot, from the curbstone to the line of the street. Provided, That the front of any lot not actually built upon, the sidewalks or footways shall not be required to be paved to a greater width than five feet from the curbstone, the residue of such sidewalks or footways from the said pavement to the line of the street, being lined with gravel so as to support the pavement. And provided also, That no person shall be required to cut curbstones or make gratings in front of his lot, until the street in front of the same shall have been graded to the proper level by order of the Town Council.

SECTION 4. A gutter not less than three feet in width shall be paved outside of the curbstone with brick or stone, supported on the outer side by flat stone sunk on edge into the earth, and the bottom of said gutter to be one foot below the top of the curbstone.

SECTION 5. All owners of real estate adjoining any of the streets, lanes or alleys of said borough, whose grades have been laid out and the same adopted by resolution of the Town Council of the borough, or which may hereafter be laid out and accepted by the same, shall have their curbs set, pavements made and gutters paved, in accordance with the regulations in this ordinance contained, which are hereby declared to be general; and in case owners of property or lots as aforesaid shall neglect or refuse for sixty days after notice given by the Chief Burgess of said borough, to him, her or them, to curb, grade and pave a sidewalk and gutter as aforesaid, the Street Committee are hereby authorized and required to grade, curb and pave a sidewalk or footway and gutter the proper height and width in front of the lot or lots of the person so refusing to grade, curb and pave, as aforesaid, charging all costs with an addition of twenty per centum to the respective owners thereof; and in case of neglect or refusal of the said owner or owners to pay the same on demand, the Chief Burgess is hereby directed to proceed at once to collect the same according to law.

SECTION 6. No person shall set any curbstone, or pave or cause to be paved any gutters, or make or cause to be made any pavements in any street of which the grade, has been laid out by the Town Council, until the same shall be set, graded, curbed and guttered and placed thereof shall be given by the Borough Surveyor or a person appointed by the Council for that purpose. The expense thereof shall be borne by the property holders in front of whose lots the same shall be given; and any person who shall set or cause to be set any curbstone, or shall pave or cause to be paved any gutters, contrary to the provisions of this ordinance, shall for every offence forfeit and pay a penalty of twenty dollars; Provided, The same be not on the grade line, to be collected and paid into the treasury for the use of the borough.

SECTION 7. No person or persons shall attach or cause to be attached to any awning post or railing, or suspend therefrom at a greater distance than three feet from the house or premises occupied by him, her or them, any goods, meat, fish, poultry, market goods, merchandise, or any article whatever, under a penalty of two dollars for every such offense, to be collected for the use of the borough, as debts of a like amount are now by law recoverable; Provided, That in streets in which the sidewalks are not of a greater width than four feet, no articles as aforesaid shall be attached or suspended as aforesaid, at a greater distance than eighteen inches from the house or premises occupied, as aforesaid, under the above penalty. The Chief Burgess is hereby authorized and instructed to keep the sidewalks and public streets open for passengers and travelers, and any huckster or vendor of goods, refusing to clear the sidewalk in front of his stand for passengers or causing the sidewalks to be blocked up in exhibiting or selling his produce or goods, shall, for each and every offence forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars, to be collected and paid into the treasury for the use of the borough.

SECTION 8. All areas and steps leading below the level of the pavement shall be protected by railings, and all gratings over vaults or sewers fixed in such a manner as to render the passage of the streets safe at all times; and if any owner of property or tenant of such property, where the owner thereof is a non-resident of the borough, shall neglect or refuse to protect such areas or steps with sufficient railing, or to cause such vaults to be securely fixed, such owner or tenant shall be liable to a penalty of five dollars for every day after notice shall be given by the Chief Burgess, or any member of the Town Council, that such areas, steps, or grate-vaults are in an unsafe or dangerous condition.

SECTION 9. No drain shall be made from any cesspool or privy-vault into any of the culverts of the borough without permission first obtained from the Town Council at a stated meeting, under a penalty of twenty dollars for every such offence; and no person shall be allowed to deposit any refuse in any of the water-courses or public drains in the Borough of Centralia, under a like penalty of twenty dollars for every such offence.

SECTION 10. The fines and penalties imposed by this ordinance shall be recovered by suits in the name of the corporation of the Borough of Centralia, in accordance with the acts of Assembly in such case made and provided, to be instituted by the direction of the Chief Burgess or President of the Town Council.

Passed, April 13, 1866.

J. B. KNITTLE, Pres't Town Con.

Attest—L. S. BONER, Town Clerk.

Approved, JAMES DYKE, Chief Burgess.

AN ORDINANCE.

For the removal of Nuisances.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Town Council of the Borough of Centralia, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That nuisances shall be removed from the streets, lanes and alleys of this Borough, to the duty of the High Constable to give notice to each and every person throwing, laying, placing, creating, or leaving any obstruction, obstacle or other nuisance in any of the streets, lanes or alleys of this Borough, to remove the same within twenty-four hours from the time of service of such notice; and any person who shall neglect or refuse to remove such nuisance, or who shall obstruct or obstructions, obstacle or obstacles, or other nuisances, for more than twenty-four hours, as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding two dollars for every twenty-four hours such nuisance shall remain unremoved; and any person leaving such nuisance as requires immediate removal, shall, upon notice given as above, remove the same immediately, or forfeit and pay the same penalty. And such fines and forfeitures shall be recovered as sums of like amount are by law recoverable, and paid into the Treasury of the borough.

SECTION 2. That all steps, porches, or cellar-doors, or other projections from houses and other buildings within this borough, which are of greater dimensions or project further into the sidewalks or footways than is provided or allowed by the ordinance or ordinances, in such case made and provided, shall be and the same are hereby declared common nuisances; and it shall and may be lawful for the Chief Burgess, and he is hereby enjoined and required to take down and remove the same, or cause the same to be done.

Passed, April 13, 1866.

J. B. KNITTLE, Pres't Town Con.

Attest—L. S. BONER, Town Clerk.

Approved, JAMES DYKE, Chief Burgess.

payment, shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars.

SECTION 2. That from and after the passage of this ordinance, all and every rail or rails so placed or fixed as above mentioned, and all chains, bars or rails between, posts fixed or placed near the gutters, in any street, lane or alley of this borough, are hereby declared to be common nuisances; and it shall and may be lawful for the Chief Burgess, and he is hereby enjoined and required to take down and remove the same.

Passed, April 13, 1866.

J. B. KNITTLE, Pres't Town Con.

Attest—L. S. BONER, Town Clerk.

Approved, JAMES DYKE, Chief Burgess.

AN ORDINANCE.

Prohibiting the throwing of Coal Ashes in the streets, and for other purposes.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Town Council of the Borough of Centralia, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That from and after the passage of this ordinance, if any person or persons shall cast, throw, or lay any coal dust, coal ashes, or rubbish of any kind into or in any street, lane, or alley of this borough that has been graded, or the water-course therein opened, every person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not less than one dollar, nor more than five dollars, to be recovered as debts of the same amount are by law recoverable, and paid into the treasury for the use of the borough.

SECTION 2. That from and after the passage of this ordinance, if any person or persons shall place or cause to be placed in any street, lane or alley mentioned in the first section of this ordinance, any coal or other article of fuel, and cause the same to remain more than twenty-four hours, every such person shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than one, nor more than five dollars; but in no case shall any coal, wood, or any other article be placed within two feet of the sidewalk, or the above penalty, to be recovered in the same manner, and applied to the same purposes as directed in the first section of this ordinance.

Passed, April 13, 1866.

J. B. KNITTLE, Pres't Town Con.

Attest—L. S. BONER, Town Clerk.

Approved, JAMES DYKE, Chief Burgess.

AN ORDINANCE.

For the regulation of Slaughter-houses, and for the Protection of the Health of the Inhabitants of the Borough of Centralia.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Town Council of the Borough of Centralia, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That from and after the passage of this ordinance, no person shall erect or build any slaughter-house or other building for the purpose of slaughtering or killing cattle, sheep, or other animals therein, or shall use or occupy any house or building now erected, for that purpose, unless such house or building hath hitherto, and is at the time of the passing of this ordinance, used for such purpose, as aforesaid, within the limits of this borough, under a penalty of not less than five nor more than fifty dollars for every animal killed or slaughtered therein, to be recovered, with costs of suit, as debts of a like amount are now by law recoverable, and paid into the treasury for the use of the borough. And if any person or persons who now use or shall use or occupy any slaughter-house or other building, as aforesaid, now built or erected and used for that purpose, shall keep at or near his slaughter-house any herbage, offal, or filth whatsoever,